Miss Anna Holden
1590 N.Decatur Rd., NE
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The Statesman

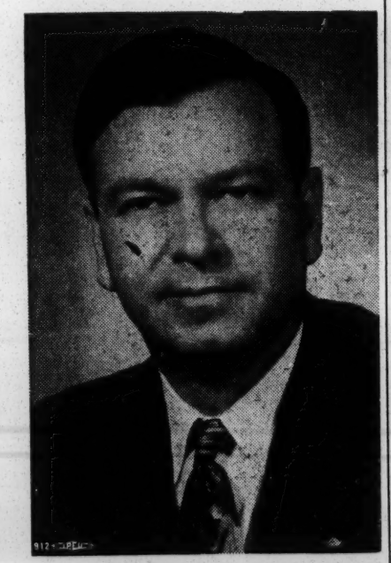
A Recorder of Georgia Governmental Affairs—Municipal, County and State

Published in the Interest of ALL the People

Vol. 23, No. 3 — HAPEVILLE, GA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1955 — Copy 5c

Alumni Hail Talmadge For University Growth

Herman Talmadge Says:



Georgia stands third among the states of the nation in the manufacture of textiles. More than 105,000 of our fellow citizens derive their livelihood from jobs in the textile plants which dot our State.

Therefore, it goes without saying that the textile industry is a vital segment of our economy and anything which affects it is reflected in our entire economy.

That is why all Georgians should be concerned over the threat posed to our textile industry by proposed reductions in the federal tariff. The warnings which have come to us from responsible officials cannot be ignored.

Plants Periled Honorable J. Craig Smith of Sylacauga, Ala., president and treasurer of Avondale Mills and president of the American

Achievements Cited During Six Years Of Record Progress

Spalding, Aderhold and Arnold Commend Former Governor for Support to Higher Learning

The University of Georgia made greater forward strides during the administration of Former Governor Herman Talmadge than during any comparable period in the past, according to the January issue of the Georgia Alumni Record.

The alumni publication dedicated the issue to Talmadge and featured his picture on its cover. It devoted four inside pages to an illustrated summary supported by tables of statistics detailing the many achievements recorded by the Athens institution during the six years the former chief executive was in office.

"The Alumni Record, the Alumni Society, its officers and the University want to emphasize how much of the credit for the University's stronger position is due to the encouragement and support of Governor Herman E. Talmadge," the article stated.

"During the six years of Gov-

tions have enabled the Board of Regents to more than double its allotment to the University.

"Two of the governor's most favored projects during his six years as chief executive have been the betterment of public school education and building up the state's soil and forestry products. The University has benefited greatly from Governor Talmadge's sponsorship of these projects, through expanded programs in the curriculum, growth in service to the people of the state, and funds earmarked for the University. Example after example can be found during the past six years in which the governor gave precedence to the University in using the money allocated each year to the contingency fund.

"Robert O. Arnold, current chairman of the University System Board of Regents, Hughes Spalding, former chairman, Chancellor Caldwell, and President Aderhold have praised the work which Governor Talmadge has done for education. Mr. Spalding said in part.

" 'The Governor has never turned down any reasonable request

Long Remembered . . .

December 21, 1954

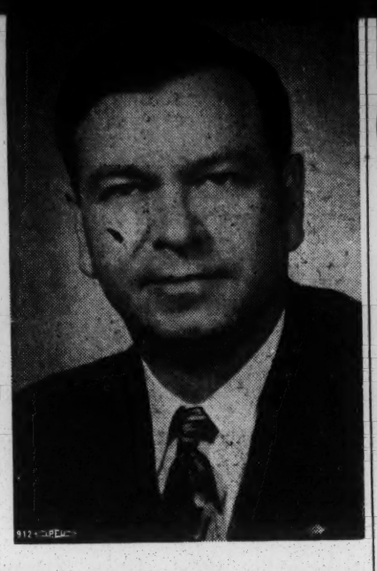
Editors: The Alumni Record
Gentlemen:

I have had the privilege of serving in the capacity of Chairman of the Board of Regents, on two separate occasions. When the Board was originally set up in 1932, Governor Russell appointed me and I subsequently became Chairman of the Board.

Georgia's financial resources at that time were very limited and although the University System was reorganized, the General Assembly and the Governor had very little money at their disposal but we progressed with what we had.

When Governor Herman Talmadge assumed office in 1949 he reappointed me to the Board and the members honored me by electing me Chairman. Governor Talmadge, at the risk of his political future, sponsored a Sales and Use Tax which put this State back on the map and in competition with our sister states. We were receiving at that time approximately $5,000,000 per year for the sup-

among the states of the nation in the manufacture of textiles. More than 105,000 of our fellow citizens derive their livelihood from jobs in the textile plants which dot our State.



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That is why all Georgians should be concerned over the threat posed to our textile industry by proposed reductions in the federal tariff. The warnings which have come to us from responsible officials cannot be ignored.

Plants Periled Honorable J. Craig Smith of Sylacauga, Ala., president and treasurer of Avondale Mills and president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, told a group of North Georgia manufacturers last week that any further reduction in the tariff on textiles would place every textile plant in Georgia in "grave danger."

Congressman Jack Flynt of Griffin, who also is president of the Georgia Bar Association and who represents one of the largest textile-producing districts in the country, considered the situation so alive with danger that he devoted his first speech in Congress to it. He declared that further tariff cuts on textiles would lead to the "surrender and devastation" of the entire industry and would "shake the very foundations of the economy of this nation."

Mr. Smith stated that present tariffs are "completely inadequate" to keep textiles produced by cheap labor in Japan off the American market and declared that further reductions would "simply be an invitation to the Japanese to hurry up and take over this market." He explained that Japanese plants, rebuilt and modernized through economic aid given by this country, in many instances are more modern than those in this country and he pointed out that Japanese wages are only 10 per cent of the American scale—13.6 cents per hour.

Strange Attitude Congressman Flynt declared in his address that testimony before the House Ways and Means Committee on President Eisenhower's request for a three-year extension of the Reciprocal Trade Act indicates that many people believe the American textile industry is "expendable." The extension would empower the President to cut tariffs by as much as 15 per cent.

"It is highly possible that under a three-year extension of existing agreements, coupled with the power of the executive to drastically lower duties on textile products . . . it is not . . . improbable that the American textile industry . . . could be utterly destroyed during this three-year period," he stated.

"It is imperative that we have some definite, specific assurance . . . which would guarantee to the textile employees that they are not expendable and that they are not ever to be considered anything but first-class citizens."

All reasonable people are in favor of reciprocal trade, but I cannot see that its ends are served when its pursuit threatens to result in our own economic devastation.

It is difficult to understand all the complicated details of international trade and tariffs. Even experts in the field find it difficult to explain them to laymen.

Protective Dikes **But I think we can get a pretty good picture in our mind if we**

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 1)

During Six Years Of Record Progress

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"In this issue of the Alumni Record, the Alumni Society, its officers and the University want to emphasize how much of the credit for the University's stronger position is due to the encouragement and support of Governor Herman E. Talmadge," the article stated.

"During the six years of Governor Talmadge's administration, the University has taken greater strides forward than during any comparable period in the past."

In conjunction with the article, the Record printed laudatory letters about Talmadge's contributions to his Alma Mater while governor from Robert O. Arnold of Covington, chairman of the State Board of Regents; Hughes Spalding of Atlanta, former chairman of the Board of Regents; and Dr. O. C. Aderhold of Athens, University president. The texts of those letters are being reprinted in this issue.

Special Allotments

The article found the most impressive evidence of Governor Talmadge's interest in the University in the special allotments he made to the school for various projects. In that regard, it stated:

"Concrete evidence of Governor Talmadge's interest in the University and its affiliated divisions is in the special state allotments over and above the regular Regent's appropriations made during the last seven years. In the year 1948-49 only $9250 in special allotments went to any division of the University—the Coastal Plains Experiment Station. In 1953-54 the University, including all its divisions, received $1,885,914 in special allotments.

"Of the $1,885,914 allotted by the Governor, $830,000 went for expanding research in the College Experiment Station, the School of Forestry and the expansion of the Division of Continuing Education Center. At the same time, $1,055,914 went toward the development of the Rock Eagle 4-H Center.

"In addition, during the seven-year period from 1948-49 through 1954-55, a total of $3,620,415 came from special allotments made by the governor. These funds have enabled the University to enrich all aspects of its program.

"The regular state allotments also have gone up during this time. The increased funds made available for higher education under Governor Talmadge's administration as chief executive have been the betterment of public school education and building up the state's soil and forestry products. The University has benefited greatly from Governor Talmadge's sponsorship of these projects, through expanded programs in the curriculum, growth in service to the people of the state, and funds earmarked for the University. Example after example can be found during the past six years in which the governor gave precedence to the University in using the money allocated each year to the contingency fund.

"Robert O. Arnold, current chairman of the University System Board of Regents, Hughes Spalding, former chairman, Chancellor Caldwell, and President Aderhold have praised the work which Governor Talmadge has done for education. Mr. Spalding said in part.

"'The Governor has never turned down any reasonable request made by the Regents for additional funds for worthy projects which, over his term of office, has run into millions of dollars.'

"The State of Georgia is currently spending more than $100,000,000—half of its income—for the advancement of education. The University System's share when Governor Talmadge took office was approximately $5,000,000 per year. This amount was increased during the six-year period to twelve million.

"The University's share went for new buildings, repairs and elimination of fire hazards for old buildings, increased salaries to faculty and staff, expansion of research facilities, and greater service to the people of the state.

"The South Campus of the University especially has profited through the Governor's actions. Practically no school or department in the College of Agriculture, School of Forestry or School of Home Economics has been overlooked by the Governor, the Regents, or Legislature in helping to train the future farmers, foresters, and homemakers of the state."

Animal Husbandry

It was pointed out that Talmadge's contribution to the advancement of the University's Department of Animal Husbandry, beginning with a $15,000 direct allocation for the purchase of purebred beef animals shortly after taking office, was "so outstanding" that the Saddle and Sirloin Club last year selected him as the honoree in connection with its annual portrait presentation. The article went on to quote the following points from the May 1954 issue of The Georgia Agriculturist which summarized the strides made in this field under Talmadge:

"1. The Talmadge administration has taken the position that money spent on agricultural research is a paying investment from which continuing dividends are realized. To that end it has provided more money than any previous administration for agricultural research. Accordingly, appropriations for agricultural research have more than tripled since Mr. Talmadge took office as governor.

"2. At the Governor's direction, state appropriations for the Agricultural Extension Service have increased from $272,349 in 1945-46 to $766,571 for 1953-54. The latter appropriation used in conjunction with Federal grants and county budgets made it possible

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Friend of . . .

December 23, 1954

Editor: The Alumni Record

Dear Sir:

Governor Talmadge has really proven that he is the friend of education in Georgia at every level. He not only made it possible for us to have and operate a Building Authority and to put new buildings on every campus in the University System, but he has tried to answer in a substantial manner every reasonable request made of him. We have had emergencies come up, like the deadly "Air-Sac" disease in the chicken industry. We explained this problem to the Governor and he immediately gave us an emergency appropriation for research and treatment. The disease was soon under control.

The School of Forestry ran into difficulties which required more personnel and new machinery to keep this school at the top of the list. The Governor made the money available as soon as we put the "blue print" on his desk.

I could cite numerous instances in which the Governor has been called on and he has never failed us.

Just recently, Governor Talmadge by special appropriation, made it possible for us to accept a matching grant from the Kellogg Foundation for the building of a Center for Continuing Education at the University of Georgia. This is principally for Adult Education and will eventually include a television program in education.

Governor Talmadge by special appropriation made it possible for the University to complete the marvelous 4-H Center at Rock Eagle. This is the largest Youth Center in the world and the finest.

Governor Talmadge has done as much for education in other institutions and at other levels. He has really been the friend of education in Georgia.

Sincerely,
Robert O. Arnold
Chairman, Board of Regents

Editor, The Alumni Record

Gentlemen:

I have had the privilege of serving in the capacity of Chairman of the Board of Regents, on two separate occasions. When the Board was originally set up in 1932, Governor Russell appointed me and I subsequently became Chairman of the Board.

Georgia's financial resources at that time were very limited and although the University System was reorganized, the General Assembly and the Governor had very little money at their disposal but we progressed with what we had.

When Governor Herman Talmadge assumed office in 1949 he reappointed me to the Board and the members honored me by electing me Chairman. Governor Talmadge, at the risk of his political future, sponsored a Sales and Use Tax which put this State back on the map and in competition with our sister states. We were receiving at that time approximately $5,000,000 per year for the support of the whole University System. Everyone knew that this was inadequate and the Regents took it up with the Governor, hoping that he might see fit to approve $10,000,000 for the University System. We had conferences with the Governor, hearings before the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives, and with a large assist from Roy Harris, the Governor and the General Assembly approved an appropriation of $12,000,000 for the University System.

If I remember correctly, this amount was greater than the State's entire income during 1932, and in addition to that, Governor Talmadge approved a new building program for the University of Georgia and the other units in the University System which resulted in the passage of an Act establishing the University System Building Authority.

In addition to all of these things, the Governor has never turned down any reasonable request made by the Regents for additional funds for worthy projects which, over his term of office, has run into millions of dollars.

When the University of Georgia with its improved faculty, teaching facilities and its expanding plant becomes a great institution of learning to accommodate the youth of Georgia, its success and that of the other units in the System will be attributed almost entirely to the efforts and sympathetic understanding of Governor Herman Talmadge.

Most sincerely,
Hughes Spalding
(Former Chairman of Board of Regents)

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HERMAN E. TALMADGE.....Associate Editor

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Control Of Education Is Exclusively A Matter For The States

Georgia school leaders went to Washington a few days ago to ask for a federal handout to help build needed schools in this State.

Specifically, they went to testify in favor of a bill proposed by Alabama Senator Lister Hill which would authorize the appropriation of $1,000,000,000 over a two-year period as emergency aid for school construction.

All they got for their pains was an insult.

Senator George Bender, a Republican from Ohio, told the Georgians they could expect any bill placed before Congress to be amended so that no funds could be allocated to school systems which practice racial segregation.

Senator Bender threw out his insult twice—first in a flat statement to Muscogee County School Superintendent

Employment in State At All Time High

From—(ATLANTA) METROPOLITAN HERALD

Figures released by the Georgia Department of Labor this week show that an all-time high was reached in December for non-farm workers when 923,000 were on Georgia payrolls.

Despite this high water mark of employment in the State, the Department states that the growth of industrialization has not been sufficiently rapid to absorb the human or natural resources of the state.

An average of 25,000 unemployed workers with a history attachment to the labor market were available for employment each week during the year.

Georgia, one of the fastest growing states in the nation, continues to grow in importance as the number one economic opportunity in the nation.

Despite the high in employed factory or industrial workers, Georgia farms have kept apace through mechanization and increased production with smaller work forces.

The future of this state, as is often said, is unlimited. With the natural advantages of climate, location and an ever increasing market surrounding us, the future holds unlimited opportunities for our people.

Red China Invitation Is Appeasement

From—SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS

An International News Service dispatch from Moscow yesterday brought the report that the outlook was good for an acceptance by the Chinese Reds of a Security Council invitation to send a representative to the Council's sessions to participate in a "debate" on a cease fire in the Formosan straits.

The reason given for optimism is that Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov is represented by the INS as having told Publisher William Randolph Hearst, Jr., that he (Molotov) believes Peiping would accept the Security Council's invitation—which was voted for 9 to 1, with Russia opposing and Nationalist China abstaining. The U.S. was among the 9 who favored the invitation.

Major Cattle Area

From—THE NASHVILLE HERALD

Some 20 years ago this section of the country began awakening to the potentialities of better livestock. Because of the location of a number of packing plants in the territory, some work had been done toward building better herds in the 20's' and early 30's but it wasn't until the depression period ending that Georgia-Florida, Alabama and the Carolinas really began to show decided improvement.

More prosperous times were necessary before farmers and ranchers could add the basic breeding stock which would produce quality beef cattle and purebred hogs which would return satisfactory profits.

Today the "piney woods" rooter-type hog is gone and so is the scrub cow. Inspection of ranches and farms throughout the Southeast will impress anyone with the growing importance and value of first class meat animals.

The Southeast is arriving in livestock production on the basis of quality. In recent years the blood strain of meat animals has been improved immeasureably, there are hundreds of major ranches scattered throughout every state in the territory and pastures have become things of beauty and usefulness in broadening and increasing the general economy.

It has been a long, hard pull, but the Southeast is today quite a cattle country.

Georgia Aiming At New Industry

From—THE COCHRAN JOURNAL

The Georgia Department of Commerce is going after new industries and more tourists as never before. And chances are good that it will come up with big gains in both fields. Reason: Scott Candler, the state's new commerce secretary, is a past master at that sort of thing.

In fact, he is credited with guiding sixty-nine new industries distributing plants and processing concerns to his home county while serving as DeKalb County's one-man commissioner from 1939 through 1954. That's one reason Gov. Marvin Griffin appointed him to the important state post. Now Candler seeks to do all of Georgia

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Senator Bender threw out his insult twice—first in a flat statement to Muscogee County School Superintendent William H. Shaw and again in a question to DeKalb County School Superintendent Jim Cherry. He asked Mr. Cherry whether he thought states opposing the Supreme Court integration decision are entitled to federal funds to ease their classroom shortage.

This newspaper considers Senator Bender's injection of his sociological views into a public hearing on so serious a matter as the welfare of this nation's school children to be cheap politics in its basest degree. The fact that he sought to please racial minorities in his own state by insulting representatives from Georgia who attended the hearing in good faith is resented by all Georgians.

As a matter of fact, however, Senator Bender's actions give substance to arguments of those who oppose any proposal for federal aid to education. They point up the fact that there are those in our nation's capital who believe that the extension of federal aid in any form gives the federal government the right to regulate the activities thus aided.

With the nation's economic situation being what it is and the country's federal debt as staggering as it is, it does not seem logical that federal aid to education on any large scale is possible at this time. It would appear rather to be out of the question.

The most common-sense approach to the problem was suggested by Senator William A. Purtell, a Republican from Connecticut, who asked if the situation could not be better handled "if the federal government removed itself from some fields of taxation and these fields were then opened to state taxation."

We have contended all along that education is a matter to be handled on the local level. Home folks know their situation better than anyone else and can handle their affairs in a more satisfactory manner to all concerned than any agency of the federal government.

Georgians are capable of doing the job of providing adequate schools for themselves, provided they are left the resources.

If the federal government will open new fields of revenue to the States, the states can provide adequate school systems for themselves.

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This newspaper in any event, agrees fully with Senator William F. Knowland of California that no good whatsoever can come from permitting Red China to have a voice in the deliberations of the Security Council. It is an established fact, on a basis of the record, that Peiping —backed by Moscow—is altogether unwilling to negotiate anything with the Western powers, save under the terms of the Communists.

While the details of Secretary General Hammarskjold's recent visit to Chou En-lai have not been fully divulged, enough has become known to make it certain that the Red Chinese dictator attempted to trade with the U.N. official for the release of the eleven American fliers charged with espionage. It has been strongly hinted, indeed, that Chou En-lai vigorously argued that he would not free the American prisoners unless the U.N. and the United States would agree to Peiping's membership in the United Nations and to recognition of the Red Chinese regime by the Washington Government.

Under the circumstances, it is difficult to see how the U.S. could have joined with those members of the Security Council in submitting an invitation to Chou En-lai to send representatives to New York to sit in with the Council on a cease-fire discussion.

The only possible understandable reason The Morning News can see for the Eisenhower Administration's action is that Ike and his advisers may still be possessed of some sort of notion that a reasonable understanding between the West and the Communists in the Far East can be reached; and that if the two sides can get together amicably it will avert a shooting war.

Justification for Washington's participation in the invitation on that score doesn't seem reasonable, however, when the current attitudes of Moscow and Peiping are considered. The Russians and the Chinese Reds have persistently argued that the only basis for a cease-fire in the Formosan straits is for the 7th Fleet to get out of the area and permit the Reds to take over, not only the coastal islands off the Chinese mainland, but Formosa and the Pescadores as well.

At this writing reports continue to come in from Taipeh, Formosa and from Peiping telling of warlike actions of both the Nationalists and the Chinese Reds in and around the islands off the mainland. In the carte blanche which the American Congress has given to President Eisenhower to deal with the Formosan crisis the reference to the islands of Quemoy and Matus, off the Chinese coast, is vague and unclear, while the definite statement is made that the American fleet—if it is ordered to act—will merely aid in evacuating Nationalist troops and civilians from the Tachens with a view to leaving those islands in the hands of the Red Chinese.

Despite the vigorous denunciations of the U.S. by Moscow and Peiping to the effect that America is intervening in Red China's internal affairs, the realistic dictators in the Russian and Chinese capitals must know that if they avoid trouble around the Tachens they can bide their time and perhaps eventually seize Quemoy and Matsu with a view to moving therefrom on to Formosa.

It would be an obvious understatement to say that the Security Council's discussion of a cease-fire, with Red China represented, is a miserable waste of time, for the simple reason that it not only would be that, but it would place Red China as well as Russia in a position to oppose a cease-fire unless one is established on the terms of the Communists—and in so opposing the Communists are enable to continue to accuse the United States of every kind of crime in the book. By these tokens the invitation to Peiping, whether it is accepted or not, is another act of undesirable appeasement on the part of the West.

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In fact, he is credited with guiding sixty-nine new industries distributing plants and processing concerns to his home county while serving as DeKalb County's one-man commissioner from 1939 through 1954. That's one reason Gov. Marvin Griffin appointed him to the important state post. Now Candler seeks to do all of Georgia what he did for one county. And to him it is a bigger field; a bigger challenge.

"We can't send industrial prospects to particular cities and towns, but we certainly hope to sell out-of-staters on Georgia," he said. "We are confident that plans now being formulated will result in more industry for our state."

The new secretary outlined plans for co-ordinating advertising about Georgia in national publications. He said he hopes to make "a beaten path" in the minds of the nation's readers—a path that would lead to Georgia, and added:

"We want to bring additional industries to Georgia so raw products and other materials, as well as existing Georgia-made products, will have a market and bring more tourists to Georgia. The Commerce Department at the same time will step up its program of advertising the state's many attractions, such as the Okefenokee Swamp, Stone Mountain, historic landmarks all over the state."

Candler, a World War I veteran and a past president of the Georgia Association of County Commissioners, emphasized that his department can succeed in this twin objective only through the cooperation of all county and municipal officials, chambers of commerce and other civic groups. He said "we are bringing our files up to date" and requested all Georgians to aid his department in compiling pertinent information in their area which would bring the whole Georgia picture into focus.

The Commerce Department is currently revising its directory of manufacturers with representatives going into every county seeking the names of manufacturers the products involved and the number of employees.

Talmadge Hailed For Contribution To Univ. Growth

(Continued from Page 1)

for $2,750,664 to be spent on agricultural extension in 1953-54.

"3. The Talmadge administration provided for the establishment of new branch experiment stations at Calhoun in Gordon County, at Midville in Burke County, and at Plains in Sumter County at a cost of $175,000. These stations along with those already in existence places every farmer in the State within a 90 minute drive of an experiment station.

"4. It provided for the erection of a new administration-library-auditorium building at the Georgia Experiment Station at Experiment and a new administration-library-laboratory building at Tifton at a cost of $700,000.

"5. It provided for the erection of a new auditorium and office building at the Georgia Mountain Experiment Station at Blairsville.

"6. It provided for the establishment, through a $70,000 grant, of four soil testing laboratories at Athens, Blairsville, Experiment, and Tifton, respectively, in connection with which five mobile soil testing units have been placed into service.

"7. The Talmadge administration also provided for the erection of a greenhouse at the Tifton station to accelerate the production of hybrid seed corn so essential for advancing the production of this important livestock feed here in Georgia.

"8. It made available to the Agricultural Experiment Station for research purposes the large herds of hogs and dairy cattle at the State Prison at Reidsville.

"9. It made extensive grants toward the construction of the State 4-H Center at Rock Eagle.

"The article summarized in the last paragraph, 'With vision, good judgment, courage and integrity, and a basic understanding of and a deep appreciation for Georgia's livestock industry and its importance in the State's overall economy, Governor Talmadge has proved himself to be both a wise statesman and a good stockman.'"

Other Aid Stressed

The Record stressed the aid given by the Talmadge Administration to other phases of the University's program, listing as examples:

1. a $445,000 grant to complete the building housing the School of Veterinary Medicine, thus realizing a dream of his father, the late Governor Eugene Talmadge.

2. a $35,000 allocation for the development of a Dairy Cattle Nutrition Laboratory as part of the Department of Dairy Husbandry.

3. a grant of $100,000 to the School of Forestry for teaching equipment, laboratories, scholarships and increased personnel.

4. matching a $2,144,000 grant by the Kellogg Foundation with $1,600,000 in state funds to make possible the erection of the nation's second Continuing (Adult) Education Center and the completion of the world's largest 4-H Club Center.

The article listed nine major buildings or additions to existing buildings erected during the Talmadge Administration. They and their cost are follows:

Illah Dunlap Little Library, $1,813,644; Myers Dormitory (Girls), $1,170,513; Reed Dormitory (Boys), $1,081,300; Shop for the Department of Plant Operations, $30,000; Addition to Clark Howell Dormitory, $283,638; Addition to Payne Hall, $362,221; new heating plant, $134,000; Veterinary Medi-

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Helped Program . . .

12 January 1955

Editor, The Alumni Record

Dear Sir:

Faced with urgent and pressing problems, while at the same time trying to build for the future, the University of Georgia has found an understanding friend in former Governor Herman Talmadge. In meeting these needs we have been able to turn to him repeatedly for support and financial aid.

The Governor during the past year made special allocations to the University to bring its resources into focus for a broadened program of research in the problems of Forestry and Poultry. Facilities and personnel were made available to greatly increase our research and services to the rapidly expanding poultry industry in the state. Special emphasis is placed upon research in Poultry diseases and in developing methods for improved management practices. The findings from these studies are already being utilized by poultrymen throughout the state and the South. The Governor's allocation for expanding research facilities and personnel in Forestry is enabling that School of the University to become a leader in this important economic enterprise. Problems in tree genetics, forest fire control, seeding, and management, as well as wood utilization, are now being vigorously attacked by personnel in this School.

These studies will broaden the experiences and insight of the fac-

Stop Foreign Aid!

By Thurman Sensing

A correspondent in London, England about Christmas-time wrote:

"Christmas brings good, heartening news of booming Britain. Output and exports are steadily rising, and new factories are shooting up all over the country. In most areas there are more jobs than there are workers to fill them.

"To go Christmas shopping in London these last few days as the buying boom reached its climax has been something like going into battle.

"I have never seen so many people in the streets or in the shops before—nor so much money changing hands over the counters.

"In the big West End stores it has been at times almost impossible to move forward or backward. You have had to queue to get into many shops and once you were in it was difficult to get out!"

That's fine—but since this was received, the President has submitted his 1956 budget to Congress. It forecasts a deficit of about $2.5 billion.

In this budget, the President made a request for $3.5 billion in foreign aid, compared with $2.8 billion for the current fiscal year.

There is already on hand a backlog of approximately $10 billion in foreign aid appropriations which has not yet been spent. It is estimated the spending for military and economic aid to friendly countries next year will amount to $4.7 billion, compared with $4.3 billion this year.

The deficit next year will be the twenty-third deficit in twenty-six years.

The President says it will be necessary not only to retain but to increase the present national debt ceiling of $281 billion.

At least $50 billion of our national debt is represented by foreign aid we have extended other countries of the world since the end of aid has prevented communism from taking over in those countries.

A good case could be made for the argument that the prosperity would have come to these countries without our aid—and perhaps sooner. It could very well be argued that our aid has helped sustain socialism and communism to some extent in these countries rather than prevented it.

Certainly a good case could be presented to show that all this aid has not brought us friends in the world. It is a plain fact that we have fewer friends now than before the foreign aid system was started; that we are less respected than we were when we went our own way and did not meddle in other nations' affairs.

But these are not the questions now. The question is whether we shall cut out foreign aid, balance our budget, and return to a sound economy in this country. Or whether, in the face of rising prosperity in these other countries, we shall continue to undergo chronic deficits, endanger our economy, and extend the aid anyway.

During the Korean emergency, more than 2,000 units of the Army and Air National Guard, including 8 infantry divisions and 22 wings, served in Korea and around the world.

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Experiment Station at Blairsville.

"6. It provided for the establishment, through a $70,000 grant, of four soil testing laboratories at Athens, Blairsville, Experiment, and Tifton, respectively, in connection with which five mobile soil testing units have been placed into service.

"7. The Talmadge administration also provided for the erection of a greenhouse at the Tifton station to accelerate the production of hybrid seed corn so essential for advancing the production of this important livestock feed here in Georgia.

"8. It made available to the Agdevelopment of a Dairy Cattle Nutrition Laboratory as part of the Department of Dairy Husbandry.

3. a grant of $100,000 to the School of Forestry for teaching equipment, laboratories, scholarships and increased personnel.

4. matching a $2,144,000 grant by the Kellogg Foundation with $1,600,000 in state funds to make possible the erection of the nation's second Continuing (Adult) Education Center and the completion of the world's largest 4-H Club Center.

The article listed nine major buildings or additions to existing buildings erected during the Tal-

sources into focus for a broadened program of research in the problems of Forestry and Poultry. Facilities and personnel were made available to greatly increase our research and services to the rapidly expanding poultry industry in the state. Special emphasis is placed upon research in Poultry diseases and in developing methods for improved management practices. The findings from these studies are already being utilized by poultrymen throughout the state and the South. The Governor's allocation for expanding research facilities and personnel in Forestry is enabling that School of the University to become a leader in this important economic enterprise. Problems in tree genetics, forest fire control, seeding, and management, as well as wood utilization, are now being vigorously attacked by personnel in this School.

These studies will broaden the experiences and insight of the faculty and students of the University and will be reflected in service by the University to the people of the state.

The dedication of Rock Eagle 4-H Center last fall, and the breaking of ground this month for the erection of the Georgia Center for Continuing Education in Athens speak eloquently for the thought and action of Governor Talmadge where the future of education is concerned. Rock Eagle, with its cottages and educational buildings, is a $2,500,000 dream for young people come true. The Center for Continuing Education will combine the latest and best techniques for communication with all resources of the University for extending educational opportunity to adults.

Quick to envision the meaning of these two centers—one for young people, one for adults—Governor Talmadge has responded to the needs of higher education in Georgia in a spirit quick with understanding of the present, and keen with vision for the future.

Sincerely yours,

O. C. Aderhold, President
The University of Georgia

cine Building, $1,970,219; and Addition to Stegeman Hall, $187,850.

It also noted that increased salaries had brought improved educational qualifications among members of the faculty, reporting that the number of professors with doctorates increased from 122 in 1950 to 237 last year.

The article concluded that these "giant strides" made under the leadership of Governor Talmadge have served to push Georgia "towards the front ranks of state universities in this region."

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The President says it will be necessary not only to retain but to increase the present national debt ceiling of $281 billion.

At least $50 billion of our national debt is represented by foreign aid we have extended other countries of the world since the end of World War II.

Our national debt, now standing at approximately $278 billion, is greater than the total combined national debts of all other nations of the world.

There seems to be a conflict here between the prosperity in Great Britain, which we know also holds true in most all the others nations of Western Europe and of the world generally outside the Iron Curtain, and the continued deficit and increasing national debt in our own country. One might even think the aid should be coming our way!

Very seriously, it would seem to be high time we discontinued our foreign aid program.

It seems downright foolish to continue to extend economic aid to countries that have balanced budgets and booming prosperity.

It seems equally foolish that the taxpayers of this country should pay for the military aid necessary to protect these countries from their enemies.

It is no longer a question of whether the $50 billion we have spent in foreign aid since the end of the Second World War has produced the prosperity now present in those countries. Or whether this

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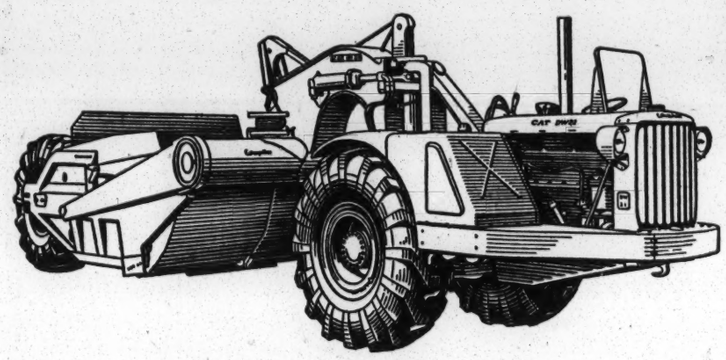

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HERMAN TALMADGE SAYS:

(Continued from Page 1)

visualize tariffs as dikes or levees built to keep out a flood. They should be high enough to hold back the water but not so high as to impose a barrier to shipping.

We must remember that the basic idea behind tariffs is to protect our own industry from unfair competition from abroad and to maintain the health of our own internal economy. And so long as a tariff does that, and only that, it is my considered opinion that it is not a barrier to international commerce.

Members of Congress should proceed with caution in acting on this question. They should realize that while the people back home want to help people in other countries all they can through buying and using their goods, they don't want to do it at the expense of their own jobs and bank accounts.

Herman E. Talmadge

'Even Richer' Era Seen For Georgia By Commerce Dept.

ATLANTA, Ga. (GPS)—Everywhere you go, whether it's in or outside the state, you hear about how Georgia is growing by leaps and bounds; how in recent years the state's economy has been getting stronger on all fronts. But that's only the beginning, in the opinion of the Georgia Department of Commerce.

In fact, the Commerce Department, in its current Newsletter just released by Secretary Scott Candler, predicts an "even richer future" for the Empire State of the South. On that theme the Newsletter said:

"Entering 1955, Georgia is in a Golden Age. Her sweep forward in all fields of endeavor and progress in recent years, especially during the last decade and a half, has been breathtaking. Today, every sign points to an even richer future.

"The latest federal income figures mirror our prosperity. They while income from livestock and livestock products leaped from $35,285,000 to $259,483,000.

"In other words," commented the Newsletter, "Georgia's livestock industry has expanded to such an extent it now brings our farmers a hundred million dollars more than they received for their entire production—crops and livestock—16 years ago."

On the industry side, the Commerce Department painted this bright picture: "Fifteen years ago, Georgia had about 3,000 manufacturers of all kinds with the traditional cotton mill predominating. Employment was 130,000. The payroll was $108-million. Our entire manufacturing output was $677-million.

"Today we in Georgia hear the wheels whirring in more than 7,300 plants whose enterprises are so diversified it would require a directory to list them. Our manufacturing employment has risen to 328,000 workers, a gain of 218 per cent over a decade and a half. Our present payroll is a million and a quarter dollars, an advance of 1,100 per cent. Our production in 1953 came to more than $4-billion."

Guard Strength Nearly 400,000

Composed of volunteers from all walks of life, the National Guard today numbers nearly 400,000 officers and men in more than 5,600 units in all 48 states, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Alaska and Puerto Rico.

The Army National Guard has more than 330,000 officers and men in 5,000 units. These comprise 27 infantry and armored divisions, 41 antiaircraft artillery groups and many combat support teams.

The Air National Guard contains over 600 organized units and about 50,000 officers and men, including 2,500 pilots.

National Guard units are located in more than 2,200 communities in the 48 States, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, Alaska and the District of Columbia.

Car Tags On Sale At Capitol Only

ATLANTA, Ga. (GPS)—Step right up, folks, and get your 1955 automobile license tag! There's only one place you can buy them—the State Capitol. You won't be able to buy them at your county courthouse until long after the April 1 deadline, and perhaps not until Jan. 1, 1956. So step right up, Mr. and Mrs. Georgia Motorist, and get your auto tag!

That in effect is State Revenue Commissioner T. V. Williams' message to motor vehicle owners throughout Georgia. He said while the legislature has been considering the passage of a bill to provide for the sale of license tags in each county courthouse, car owners have been lagging in ordering their tags. But they shouldn't, he said, and here's why:

"There will be no set-up available for selling tags in the county courthouses at least for the first half of 1955, even after passage of the act. Therefore, the public should immediately order their tags in the same manner as in the past to prevent their being in violation of the law and subject to penalties after April 1."

There are 1,200,000 automobile owners in Georgia and latest figures show only about 155,000 tags have been sold this year.

Where the Trouble Lies

Senator Byrd of Virginia recently made this significant comment on the federal budget: "We are enjoying the greatest prosperity in our history. We are not engaged in war. If we cannot balance the budget now, I ask when can we balance it?"

The basic trouble lies in the Big Government philosophy. Economy in government will remain a will-o'-the-wisp so long as we must support a government which provides all sorts of services and projects that the people can and should provide for themselves.

Southern R.R. Orders 1150 New Box Cars

Harry A. DeButts, president, Southern Railway Company, announced recently that the railway has ordered 1,150 fifty-ton, 50'6" steel box cars to be constructed at the Bessemer, Alabama plant of Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Company.

Total purchase price of the new cars is in the neighborhood of $10 million and deliveries are expected to begin in the second quarter of 1955.

All of the cars will have nailable steel floors, steel interior lining four feet high, and the new "easy ride" trucks.

For use in assigned service, 200 of the new cars will also be equipped with roller bearings and cushion-underframes.

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"The latest federal income figures mirror our prosperity. They show that Georgians in 1953 received total income of $4,245,000,000, the highest on record. This was a rise of nearly a quarter of a billion dollars over 1952. It was an increase of $3,289,000,000, or 355 per cent, in the last quarter century.

"The 1953 total—four and a quarter billion dollars—reflects an income of $1,184 for every resident of the state. In 1939, Georgia's per capita income was only $329. Our increase over the 15-year—360 per cent—is the second highest per capita income gain in the United States.

"Not only are Georgians making more money now than ever before, but they are saving more. This is shown by our bank deposits. Operating banks in the state at the beginning of 1955 carried deposits totaling $2,101,623,000. Compared with $501-million on deposit back in 1940, this was a gain of 420 per cent. Georgians also have upward of $6-billion of life insurance in force."

Pointing out that equally striking comparisons are to be found in virtually every phase of Georgia life today—agriculture, manufacturing, commerce, finance, education, welfare and government—the Commerce Department reviewed in some detail the progress made in two major fields—agriculture and industry.

Here briefly is what agriculture has done in Georgia in a 16-year period: Total cash farm income shot up from $158,492,000 in 1939 to $651,924,000 in 1953, an increase of 395 per cent. A breakdown shows income from crops jumped from $97,413,000 to $375,199,000, extent it now brings our farmers a hundred million dollars more than they received for their entire production—crops and livestock—16 years ago."

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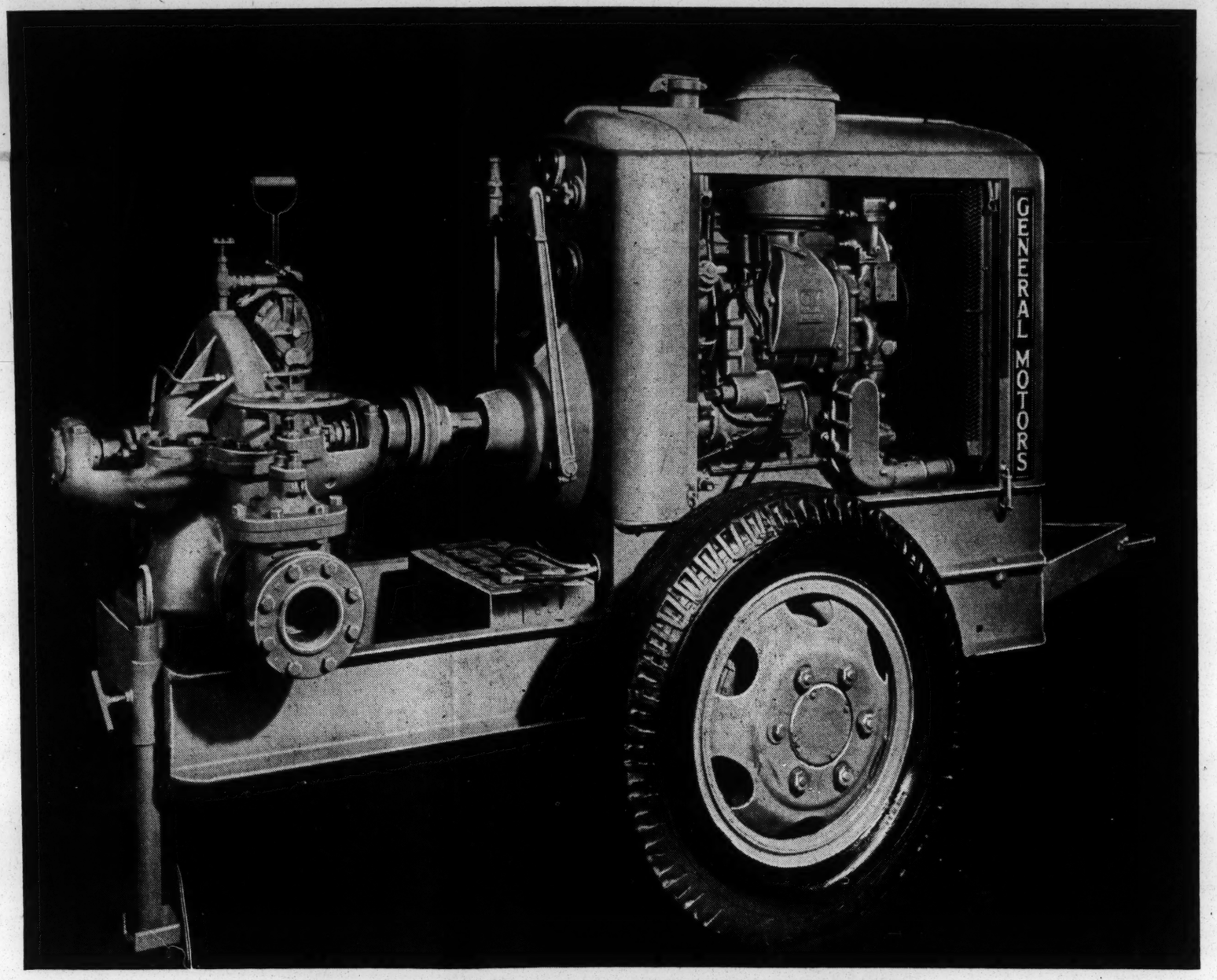

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